

It seems rather strange that none of the numerous botanists who have explored the Allegheny table-lands between Maryland and Alabama between 1840 and 1905 should have found this plant. It ought to be in the proper condition for identification on the Potomac River in August or September, and in the Virginias and East Tennessee a little earlier in the season. Whether the Potomac River plant is what I suppose it to be or not, it deserves careful investigation, for it is certainly something far out of its usual range, if not an undescribed species.

POSTSCRIPT. The foregoing was sent in to TORREYA on September 17th. Since then Dr. J. N. Rose, the author of the genus in question, has visited Hancock at my suggestion—after one of his assistants had been to Harper's Ferry in August without finding the desired plant—and he writes me that on October 5th he found a small patch of it just above high-water mark on the bank of the Potomac near that place, and collected flowering and fruiting specimens. He finds it very similar to my specimens from the mountains of Alabama, but is not sure now that those are identical with the original material from the coastal plain of Georgia. This implies that there may be two species of *Harperella* instead of one; a suggestion to which the considerable difference in habitat between the mountain and coastal plain plants lends weight.

ADAM IN EDEN OR NATURE'S PARADISE

EXTRACTS BY JEAN BROADHURST

(Concluded)

CHAP. CVII.

Of Tobacco.

The Names.

I cannot understand that *Tobacco* was known before the discovery of the West-Indies, and if so, it cannot be expected that I should tell you by what name the Greek writers called it, they being deceased long before. It is called in Latin * * * *Nicotiana*

from *John Nicot* a French man who being an Agent in *Portugal* for the French King, sent some of it to the *French Queen*, whereupon it was also called *Herba Regina*. The Indians call it *Picielt* and *Perebecenuë*; but in most other languages it is called *Tobacco*.

The Places and Time.

Though that *Tobacco* which beareth away the Bell from the rest be (as I said) called *Spanifh Tobacco*, yet there is, for ought that I can learn, but very little *Tobacco* growing in *Spain* if any at all, but is brought thither out of the provinces of *America* * * *. It groweth also in *Brazil*, which is another Country of the *West Indies*, whence the seed being brought into *England* and sown hath prospered very well in those soils that have been fruitful, and especially about *VVinscomb* in *Gloucestershire*, where I think the planting of it is discontinued now, because the store that came from thence was a hindrance to the publick revenue coming in for the Custome of that which is brought from beyond the Seas; Howbeit it is continued in many Gardens though in no great quantity * * * .

CHAP. CXI.

Of Wood-bind, or Hony-suckle.

The Kindes.

THere are divers Sorts of *Wood-binds*, some that are winding about whatsoever standeth next them; and for the most part, known throughout the Land; others are strangers, or not so well known: there are divers that wind not but stand upright; all of which being summed together, are in number eight. 1. Our ordinary *Wood-bind*. 2. The *German red Honifuckle* * * * .

The Places and Time.

The first groweth abundantly in this Land, almost in every Hedge. The second came out of *Germany*. The third out of *Italy*, both of which are set against our house-fides, to run about the Windows, where they keep the Rooms cool, and make a goodly shew without. The last was found by *Dr. Penny* * * * .

The Vertues.

A Decoction made of the Leaves, or the Flowers and Leaves of *Hony-suckles*, with some Figs, and *Liquorice* added there unto is very effectually for the expectorating of flegme from the Chest and Lungs * * * . A Syrup made of the flowers is good likewise to be drunk * * * , being drunk with a little wine. *Mr. Culpepper* saith, that it is fitting that a Conserve of the flowers of it, should be kept in

every Gentlewomans Houfe, for he knew no better cure for an *Asthma*, then this. * * * The flowers and leaves are of more use then the feed, yet they also help the shortneffe and difficulty of breathing, and cure the Hicket.

CHAP. CXV.

Of Polypodie.

The Forme.

Common *Polypody* of the *Oak* is a small Herb, consisting of nothing but Roots and Leaves, bearing neither Flower nor Seed. It hath three or four Leaves rising from a Root, every one singly by themselves, of about an hand breadth, which are winged, consisting of many small narrow Leaves, cut into the middle Rib, standing on each side of the stalk, large below, and smaller and smaller up to the top; not dented or notched on the edges at all, (as the Male Fern is) of a sad green color, and smooth on the upper side; but on the under side, somewhat rough, by reason of some yellowish spots set thereon. * * *

The Places and Time.

There hath been of late dayes, such a slaughter of Oaks, and other Trees, all over this Land, that should I nominate any particular place, I might thereby seem to be a deceiver. I shall therefore tell you in generall, that it groweth as well upon old rotten Trunks or stumps of Trees, be it Oak, Beech, Hazel, Willow, or any other, as in the Woods under them, and sometimes upon flated Houses and old Walls, as upon a Wall and side of an House, in *Adderbury* Churchyard, and many other places. * * *

The Signatures and Vertues.

The rough spots that are on the under sides of the leaves of *Polypody*, * * * is a sign that it is good for the Lungs * * *. The Herb * * * is good for those that are troubled with melancholy, or *Quartan* Agues, especially if it be taken in Whey, or honeyed water, or in Barley water, or in the Broth of a Chicken * * *. The fresh Roots beaten small, or the Powder of the dried Root, mixed with Honey, and applyed to any Member that hath been out of joynt, and is newly set again, doth much help to strengthen it. Applyed also to the Nose, it cureth the Disease called *Polypus*, which is a piece of flesh growing therein. * * * *Crolius* saith, that because it hath such rough spots on the leaves, it healeth all sorts of scabs whatsoever by signature. * * *

CHAP. CXXV.

*Of Marigolds.**The Kinds.*

THerebe near upon twenty sorts of *Marigolds*, yet I fhall trouble you with no more than ten at this time. 1. The greatest double *Marigold*. 2. The greater double *Marigold*. 3. The fmaller double *Marigold*. 4. * * * 8. Jack an Apes on Horfe-back. 9. Mountain *Marigold*. 10. The wild *Marigold*.

The Places and Times.

All the Sorts afore-named are Inhabitants of the Garden, except the two laft whose naturall places of being, may be difcovered by their titles. They flower from April, even, unto Winter, and in Winter alfo, if it be warm * * *.

The Vertues and Signatures.

The Flowers of *Marigolds*, comfort and ftrengthen the Heart exceedingly; * * * and little lefs effectuall in the fmall Pox and Meazles, then Saffron. The Conferve made of the Flowers, taken morning and evening, helpeth the trembling of the heart, and is very ufeful in the time of Peftilence, when the air is corrupted. The Flowers either green or dryed, are ufed much in Poffets, Broths, and Drinks, as a comforter of the Heart and Spirits, and to expell any Malignant or Peftilentiall quality, that might annoy them, efpecially amongst the *Dutch*, where they are sold by the penny.

CHAP. CLV.

*Of Daffodills.**The Names.*

IT is called in Greek * * * that which benumbeth the hands of them that touch him * * * a *Pliny* and *Plutarch* affirm. And I take this to be the right Etymology of the word, though I am not ignorant of what the Poets have written hereof, efpecially *Ovid*, who defcribeth the transformation of the fair boy *Narciffus*, into a Flower of his own Name, faying, * * *

As for his Body none remain'd, instead whereof they found
A yellow Flower with milk-white Leaves, new fprung out of
the ground.

The Forme.

The common Daffodill hath long, fat, and thick leaves, full of a slimy juyce; among which riseth up a bare thick stalk, hollow within, and full of juyce. The Flower groweth at the top, of a yellowish white colour, with a yellow Crown, or Circle in the middle. The Root is white, and of a Bulbus or Onyon fashion, yet not without divers effects by which it is propogated.

The Vertues.

Besides the Ornamentall use of *Daffodils* for decking *Garlands* and *Houfes* in the Spring-time, it hath many Physicall properties * * *. And their qualities in drying are so wonderful, that they glew together very great wounds: as also rifts, gashes, or cuts that happen about the veins, sinews, and tendons. * * * Being stamped with Honey, and applyed Plaister-wise, they help them that are burnt with fire, and are effectuell for the great wrenches of the Ancles, the Aches and pains of the joynts. * * * The distilled water of *Daffodils* doth cure the Palfie, if the Patient be bathed and rubbed with the said liquor, by the fire, as hath been proved by that diligent searcher of nature, Mr. *Nicholas Belfon*.

CHAP. CLXVIII.

*Of the Apple-Tree.**The Forme.*

FOR formality sake only, I shall tell you that the *Apple-Tree* doth generally spread his *Arms* and *Branches* more than the *Peare-Tree*, but riseth not to that height: the leaves are somewhat round yet pointed at the end, and dented about the edges, being Greene both above and below; the *Flowers* are *White* with some *Red* many times mixed with it, especially about the edges. The *Fruit* is of divers sizes, formes, colour, taits, &c: within which being ripe, be divers black *Kernells*; the *Root* goethe straight down with some branches running aslope.

The Vertues.

Though *Apples* eaten before they be ripe, or afterwards immoderately and without preparation, are very unwholesome; yet being gathered when they be full ripe, and eaten with discretion they * * * make good digestion * * *. Being roasted and eaten with Rose-water and Sugar, as those of pleasanter kinds, as *Pippins* and *Peare-maines*, they are helpful to dissolve *Melancholly humours*, to expell heaviness and procure *Mirth*, are good against the Pleurisy. * * * The Blossomes of apples * * * are usefull to those which are

troubled with a red *nose* and face, they being distilled * * * and the face washed morning and evening with the water. * * * A *rotten apple* applied to *eyes* that are *blood shot* or *enflamed* with heat, or that are *black* and *blew* by any stroke or fall, all day or all night, helpeth them quickly. * * *

CHAP. CCXXXII.

Of the *Haw-thorne*.

The Names.

IT being so much controverted by Authors concerning the true Greek name of this Shrub, I shall not undertake to decide it, but passe it by without giving it any. * * *

The Kinds.

Antiquity was acquainted but with one sort hereof, yet now there be three taken notice of. 1. *The ordinary Haw-thorne*. 2. *The low Haw-thorne*. 3. *Englands Hawthorne*, which is in all parts like the common sort, but that it flowereth twice in a yeare, to the great admiration of some wise and judicious men.

The Signatures and Vertues.

The powder of the Berries or the seeds in the Berries being given to drink in *Wine*, is generally * * * reported to be good for the Dropsy. The flowers steeped three dayes in Wine, and afterwards distilled in glasse, and the water thereof drunk, is a Sovereign Remedy for the Pleurisy, and for inward tormenting paines, which is also *signified* by the freckles that grow on this Tree. * * * The said distilled water is not onely *cooling* but *drawing* also, for it is found by good experience, that if Cloathes and Spunges be wet in said water, and applyed to any place wherein *thornes*, *Splinters*, &c have entered and be there abiding, it will notably draw them forth, so that the *thorne* gives a medicine for its own pricking, as many other things besides do, if they were observed. * * *

CHAP. CCXLIII.

Of *Holly*.

The Kinds.

THere may be said to be three sorts of Holly. 1. *The Holly-Tree* without prickles. 2. *The Holly-bush* with prickly-leaves. 3. *The Holly bush* with yellow Berries. Yet there be some that affirme that with, and that without prickles, to be the

fame, having prickles when it is young and low, but when it is old and becometh great, it loseth all the prickles, except that at the end, and sometimes that also.

The Vertues and Signature.

* * * The decoction of the Rootes, but especially of the Barke of the Root, as *Matthiolus* saith, being applied by way of fomentation to those places that have been put out of Joynt, doth help them much * * * and also to consolidate the broken bones. * * * The powder of the leaves dried in an Oven and the prickles taken off, being drunk in Ale, is commended against the Stitches and pricking paines of the side, which the prickles growing on the leaves do also signify. The Sap or juice that droppeth out of the wood being laid on the fire, being dropped into the Eares of those which are inclined to deafnesse, removeth that infirmity. * * * The lesser branches may be used to adorne Houses and Churches also, at Christmas as well in this as in former age without any superstition at all; these that are of a bigger and longer size are very necessary for Carters to make Whips, and the same may be used as Riding-rods, as is known to every one; But that which may seeme a little strange, is this. One, that I knew, had a Holly-Tree growing in his Orchard of that bignesse that being cut down, he caused it to be sawed out in Boards and made himself thereof a Coffin, and if I mistake not left enough to make his wife one also: Both the parties were very corpulent, and therefore you may imagine the Tree could not be small.

CHAP. CCLXXXII

Of the Water Lillie.

The Forme.

THe great common white water Lilly hath very large round Leaves, in the shape of a buckler, thick, fat, full of juyce, and of a dark green colour, which, standing upon long, round, and smooth footstalks, full of a spongius substance, always flote upon the water, feldome or never growing above it: from amongst which, there rise up from the Root other thick and great stalks * * * each of them sustaining one onely large white flower thereon, green on the outside, but exceeding white within, consisting of divers rowes, of long and somewhat thick, and narrow Leaves, smaller and thinner, the more inward they be, with many yellow thrums or threds in the middle, standing about a small head, which after the leaves are fallen off, becometh like unto a Poppy Head

* * * .

The Vertues.

* * * Both the simple and compound Syrupes, which are made of white Water Lilly flowers, and may be had at Apothecaries, are fine and cooling they allay the heat of choller, provoke Sleep, fettle the brains of Frantick persons * * * and fo doth the Conserve made of the faid flowers, the diftilled Water of the faid flowers is very effectuall for all the difeafes aforesaid, both inwardly taken and outwardly applyed, and is very much commended for the taking away of Freckles, Spots, Sunburn * * * .

CHAP. CCXCI.

*Of Anemonies**The Names.*

IT is called in Greeke * * * from the Wind, becaufe it was anciently believed, that thefe kinds of Flowers did never open themfelves, but when the wind did blow. * * *

The Kindes

To reckon up every particular Member of this exceedingly numerous Family, were almoft an *Herculean Labour*, and is thought would gravell the moft experienced Florist in *Europe*, and therefore, I fhall not undertake it, but mention a few * * * 1. The purple Paſque flower. 2. The red Paſ flower. 3. The double Paſ flower. 4. The Paſ flower of *Denmark*. 5. The Wood *Anemone* or Wind-flower. 6. *Anemone* or Windflower with a tuberous Root. 7. The Fleſh-coloured *Anemone*. 8. The blew *Anemone*.

The Vertues.

There is ſome other uſe for *Anemonies*, beſides the ſetting forth of a garden, * * * Being made into an Oyntment, and the Eye-lids anoynted with it, it helps the *inflammations* of the *Eyes*, whereby it is apparent that the heat of one draweth out the heat of the other, as *fire* will fetch out the *fire*, when any one happens to be burnt, if they burn the ſame place a ſecond time * * * .

CHAP. CCCXXXIX

*Of the Daisy.**The Kindes.*

THere be divers forts of Daiſyes, as well in our Gardens, as growing beyond the Seas; yet becauſe the time will not permit me to enquire after them, I ſhall give you onely thoſe that grow naturally with us, they being of greateſt uſe for our intended

purpose, and they are three: 1. The great Daifies, which some call Ox-Eyes, and White Moons. 2. The middle sort of Daifies. 3. The little Daify.

The Places and Time.

The *first*, which is *Great Daify*, *Oxe-Eye* or *White-Moone*, groweth almost every where by the hedge sides, in the borders of fields, and other waite ground, and many times in meadows, that lye anything high: the *second* groweth in the like places, but not so frequently: the place of the *third* can hardly be mistook, for it groweth upon every Common and other place almost: The two first flower in *May* and *June*, and then must be gathered, for they last not long; but the *last* beginneth to flower in the Spring, and holdeth on most part of the Summer.

The Vertues.

The Leaves of the great *Daify* or *Maudlin wort* made up into an Oyntment, or Salve, with Wax, Oyl, and Turpentine, is most excellent for *Wounds*, * * * A Decoction made hereof * * * and the places fomented and bathed therewith warm, giveth great ease to them that are troubled with *Palsy*, *Sciatica*, or other Gout. * * * The *little Daisies*, when the greater cannot so well be gotten, may be used with good successe for all the purposes aforefaid, as also to help the Agues, the decoction of them in Wine or Water being drunk. It is said that the Roots hereof being boyled in milk, and given to little Puppies, will not suffer them to grow great.

The Conclusion.

ANd thus, Gentle Reader, by the assistance of the Almighty, have I gone through the generall anatomy of Mans Body, with the most usuall Diseases, and distempers of every part, from the Crown of the Head, to the Sole of the Feet, and appropriated such Simples (which I have in a manner Anatomized also) unto them, as I held to be most convenient for the restoring them againe to their Ease and right Temper. I conceive that there is no body that understands my well-meaning endeavours, that will think, that such Plants, which are not expressed in this Worke, have not come with in my cognizance, and therefore I shall not need to be very exact in making any Apology, or laying down my Reasons for the omission of them: yet if there be any inclined to suppose so, let them know that I wilfully passed over some of them, and that there were some which the time (a thing which I have much wanted ever since I undertook this businesse) would not permit me to insert. And let them know also, that the present designe was not an universall History of Plants, for then how voluminous must we needs have been? but onely of those which are more usefull, and may be gotten at the Apothecaries, or Druggists, if they grow not neer every ones habitation: Yet perhaps

hereafter, if Life, Health, and Leifure shall give way, I shall with a little encouragement devise some brief appendix, wherein I shall comprise the names at least, of all such as are here wanting. But for the present, I shall bid the apprehensive Reader to Fare-well, and I hope I shall not only to bid, but also be a means to make him so to doe.

FINIS.

A Table of the English Names in which the Numbers are to be referred to the Chapters *

<i>A Brecock Tree,</i>	171	D.	<i>Graffes of divers</i>	
<i>Acacia,</i>	260	<i>Daifies, great and</i>	<i>sorts.</i>	81
<i>Acorns,</i>	237	<i>small,</i>	339	
<i>Aigreen, is House-</i>		<i>Dandelyon,</i>	181	L
<i>leck,</i>	47	<i>Dittany of</i>		<i>Lawrell or Bay-</i>
<i>Aller or Alder-</i>		<i>Candy,</i>	315	<i>tree.</i>
<i>Tree,</i>	152	<i>Garden Dock or</i>		241
<i>Alleluja,</i>	123	<i>Patience,</i>	177	M.
<i>Balfome Apples,</i>	324	<i>Water Dock.</i>	16	<i>Misfeltoe.</i>
<i>Afh-Tree and</i>		<i>Dodder of Time</i>		13
<i>Keyes,</i>	194	<i>and other,</i>	201	Y
		<i>Dogges-Tooth</i>		<i>Yarrow and the</i>
B.		<i>Violet,</i>	56	<i>sorts,</i>
<i>Beares Eares,</i>	11			294
<i>Beggerlice is</i>		G.		<i>Yew, see mine in-</i>
<i>Gleavers,</i>	178	<i>Gold of Pleasure,</i>	254	<i>troduction to</i>
<i>Bombast, or</i>		<i>Grains of Paradise,</i>	163	<i>the knowledge</i>
<i>Cotten-Tree,</i>	274			<i>of Plants, Chap.</i>
				19.

A Table †

Back to cool, chap. 284	36. 40, 50, 51 [and 21 other references!]
Black and blew markes, chap. 50, 62, 75, [10 other references]	Face red, chap. 128, 284, 288.
Chearful to make, chap. 66, 124, 138, 150, 168	Feavers old, chap. 2, 7, 8.
Child-blains, Vid. Kibes.	Flies to destroy, chap. 105, 156.
Colour high, chap. 253.	Haire to make black, 257, 258, 261.
Coughs in Horfes, chap. 106, 276	Haire to grow, chap. 30, 36, [and 7 others]
Cough old 101, 105, 120, 151,	Head-Ach, chap. 1, 4, [and 20 others]
Dreames terrible, chap. 124	Hens to make lay, chap. 87.
Earewormes, chap. 17. 43. 58. 60. 281.	Heart comforted and strengthened, chap. 38 [and 20 others]
Face freckled and otherwise deformed to beautifie, chap. 32,	

* Selections only, including interesting names, synonyms, or spellings.

† Selections only; the numerous references given for freckles, headache, black and blue marks, heart comforted, etc., are interesting.

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|---|--|
| Hungar <i>to stay</i> , chap. 73. | Stammering, chap. 64 |
| Jaundies <i>yellow</i> , chap. 2, 5, 6,
[30 others] | Teeth <i>to fasten</i> , chap. 52, [and 7
others] |
| Memmorey <i>to help</i> , chap. 5, 8, 7,
22 [and 5 others] | Teeth <i>to breede</i> , chap. 55. |
| Neck <i>pained, and creek in it</i> , chap.
44, 273, 286 | Wearineſſe, chap. 286, 343. |

SHORTER NOTES

NOTES ON *Chrysobalanus Icaco* L.—A large portion of the sand dunes between the beach and Biscayne Bay opposite Miami, Florida, is covered by a growth of the Cocoa Plum. The plant there grows in approximately circular or somewhat irregular patches, the stems and branches radiately arranged and partially prostrate and partially curving upward. The flowers and fruits are borne mainly at the circumference of the patches, or near it. The plants produce fruits of three colors, namely yellow, purple, and red. The color of the fruits is always decided, and a given patch, so far as I have observed, produces but one color of fruit, each patch invariably bearing either yellow, purple, or red fruits. Except for this color-difference and a relative difference in the size of the fruits, the yellow the largest and the red the smallest, the plants appear to be identical.

J. K. SMALL

A NEW SPECIES OF *Proserpinaca*.—So peculiar are most of the plants of the New Jersey pine-barrens and so local are many of them that novelties are to be expected; but I must confess I was somewhat surprised to find that a large amount of material collected by me as *Proserpinaca palustris* L. was not that species, but a plant quite intermediate in character between it and *Proserpinaca pectinata* Lam.

As is well known, the first-named species has those emerged leaves which bear fruit in their axils oblong-lanceolate and merely serrate or serrulate, and the submerged leaves are pectinate or pectinate-pinnatifid; in the second named species all the leaves are strongly pectinate-pinnatifid, being divided to the rachis. The pine-barren plant has all the emerged leaves pectinate with broad margined rachis, the submerged leaves being pectinate-pinnatifid. The emerged leaves are in fact exactly half way between those of the two species above referred to.